

ARRIVAL OF THE
STEAMSHIP HIBERNIA.

IRELAND.

Conviction of O'Donoghue.

On the 13th of October, the evidence for the Crown was proceeded with and finished. Mr. Meagher, on the part of the prisoner, then commenced the defence, and called some witnesses in support of the petition he advanced. And on the following day, Mr. Butt, Q. C., summed up for the prisoner; after which the Crown counsel replied. The jury, having been charged by Mr. Justice Moore, retired, and after a long and difficult consultation, agreed to a verdict of Guilty; unanimously and strongly recommending the prisoner to mercy, in consequence of his having withdrawn and disconnected himself from his associates previous to the attack at Farrinry.

TRIAL OF MEAGHER.

Monday, Oct. 16. The Court met this morning at 11 o'clock. Mr. Sergeant Howley occupied a seat on the bench beside the Judges. Thomas Francis Meagher was placed at the bar. Imprisonment did not appear to have impaired his health. He looked a little paler than usual. With this exception, there was no change in his appearance. He was very neatly dressed. His deportment was firm and composed.

After a discussion as to the mode of obtaining the jury and the omission of further names from the jury list.

The Clerk of the Crown read the indictment, which is similar to that under which Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. Manus and O'Donoghue were arraigned.

Tuesday, Oct. 17.—On the assembling of the court this morning, Mr. Meagher was a gain placed at the bar. The Crown proceeded to call and examine witnesses for the prosecution. Dabbin, the informer, was then brought on the table, and underwent an examination of fully four hours' duration, in the course of which he underwent a severe sifting by Mr. Whiteside. His evidence was the same as given in the case of Mr. O'Brien only that he made some admissions regarding his past career, which are anything but creditable to his character, and must tend in a great degree to impeach the honesty of his disclosures.

Escape of O'Mahony.

It is said that Mr. O'Mahony, the rebel leader, escaped from Bonmahor, County of Waterford, on Wednesday, and that he effected his escape by means of one of the vessels employed in taking away the produce of the copper mines in the neighborhood.

The Other Prisoners.

The city calendar contains the following names, from which it will be observed that Mr. Gavan Duffy is to be tried for felony, and not for high treason.

"Charles Gavan Duffy, aged 32, felony, by publishing the *Nation*; Richard Dalton Williams, 27, felony, by publishing the *Irish Tribune*; Kevin Izod O'Doherty, 24, felony, by publishing the *Irish Tribune*."

Yesterday, the Board of Superintendence of Newgate met, and issued an order, prohibiting all intercourse with those prisoners, with the sole exception of their nearest female relatives.

Mr. John Lawless, one of the State prisoners, was yesterday removed from Newgate, to give evidence at Clonmel, on behalf of Mr. Meagher.

Attempted Escape.

On Monday, about 12 o'clock, the Governor of Newgate prison, John Smith, Esq., in consequence of private information which he received, accompanied by Mr. Bell, the Registrar, John Carter, Turnkey, and Constable 42, John Daragh, proceeded to the room which has been occupied by Mr. Gavan Duffy since his arrest, and found there a valise. On its being opened Carter found it to contain a well constructed rope ladder, and in the top compartments a new rope, all about 40 feet in length. These articles were taken away, and three of the prisoners, Messrs. Duffy, Doherty and Williams, were removed to the criminal side of the prison, where additional precautions have been adopted to prevent escape. The room occupied by Mr. Duffy looked into Green st. and the window opens into the street for the purpose of ventilation. This room had been previously allocated for the use of debtors. There was nothing of the kind found in the apartments of the other prisoners.

The Constitution.

The Assembly proceeded on the 18th at an extraordinary rate of speed with the Constitution. The articles of the 8th chapter, on the judiciary power, from 93 to 105, were adopted without discussion. Passing over the 9th, 10th and 11th chapters, which are short, the discussion was taken on the 12th. Continuing at this rate the Constitution will be voted in a few days.

It is intended to get through the remaining articles of the Constitution with as much despatch as possible. Mr. Marnett, the President, and Mr. Duffane, who may now be considered as the leader of the house, have agreed upon this, and it is accordingly expected that the Constitution will be voted before the 24th inst. The revision, which must take place before it is declared, will not be of long duration. Few of the numerous amendments will produce much debate. The most serious of them is that of Mr. St. Priest, which proposes that votes of urgency, which are equivalent to the suspension of our standing orders, can only be carried by two-thirds at least of the members voting. It appears likely that this amendment will be accepted by the Committee.

Banquets of the Red Republicans.

The system of agitation by banquets, which has just been inaugurated at the *Comite Poissoniere*, is the subject of much comment in all circles. The doctrines openly promulgated, and the sentiments avowed, can scarce be conceived by those who are not present to witness with their ears and eyes the events of which this great Capital is the theatre.

Cavaignac's New Ministry.

The Ministry, as it now stands, is as follows: Marie, Justice; Bastide, Foreign Affairs; De Lamoriciere, War; Verneux, Marine and Colonies; Dufaure, Interior; Fourquet, Agriculture and Commerce; Frelon,

Public Instruction; Goucheaux, Finances; Vivien, Public Works. Of these, M. M. Dufaure, Vivien, Turrel, Frelon and De Lamoriciere, belong decidedly to the Moderate party.

More Trouble.

M. Ducoux, Perfect of Police, has addressed the following letter to Gen. Cavaignac: "To the President of the Council of Ministers:

"CITIZEN PRESIDENT: You have just constituted a Ministry which, in my eyes, is the personification of the counter-revolution. The Republic is about to be directed, after eight months of existence, by men who have at all times employed their intelligence and their efforts to prevent its existence. The policy is, perhaps, able; but I do not comprehend it, and I still less approve of it.

"In presence of the dangers which threaten liberty in France, while it is triumphing in Germany, I go to resume my place among the adversaries of loyalty, whom I shall combat under whatever disguise. All the soldiers of Democracy ought to be at their posts, and mine is no longer where my political sympathies have ceased to be.

"Please to give me a successor. Salut et fraternite."

"THE PERFECT OF POLICE, DUCOUX."

General Cavaignac has complied with M. Ducoux's request to give him a successor. Vienna and its Besiegers.—Three Days Alarm.

The state of the city on the 11th, 11th and 12th is thus described in letters published in the Breslau Gazette:

"The drums are beating, and the alarm is sounded. We are to attack Auerberg to-day. An ultimatum has been sent to Jellachich to leave Austrian ground. At the Northern Railway, the ammunition wagons sent by Windischgratz to Auerberg have been seized. Seven hundred students have just arrived from Graz. The landsturm of the Wahring district is rising; the Diet is assembling.

"Twelve o'clock, (noon).—The joyful news has just been received that fifteen steamers have left Presburg, with ten thousand Hungarians, command by Messaros. They may be expected at six to-morrow morning to crush Jellachich.

"Five, P. M.—The gates are being shut, and the gun prepared for action.

"Half-past Seven P. M.—The city is brilliantly illuminated, as a precautionary measure. The excitement is fearful. Every one is flying.

Preparations for War.

The Austrian army, under Radetsky, at present consists of 130,000 men, of which 100,000 are ready to take the field. The effective force of the Piedmontese army at present does not much exceed 40,000 men, 20,000 of which are under the command of the Duke of Savoy. The field artillery of Radetsky amounts to 290 guns; that of Charles Albert to only 40.

Charles Albert has notified to the French and English Governments his intention of resuming hostilities forthwith in case the mediation does not produce immediate results. He has received very cold replies from both Governments, sufficiently so to cause him to hesitate before again assuming the offensive.

SPAIN.

Triumph of the Carlists.

A correspondent, writing from Madrid, on the 8th inst. says:—An important triumph has been gained by the Carlists in Catalonia, near Manresa. The column of the royal troops commanded by Colonel Bonfil, 200 and odd strong, were caught on the night of the 1st in a snare laid by the Cabecilla Posas, in the Coll Dada, between Manresa and Terrassa. Bonfil was mortally wounded, forty prisoners were taken, and the greater part of the column destroyed. Posas, having united a much superior force at the Coll, threw out about thirty of his men to draw on the column which swallowed the bait, and gradually became engaged in the defile. Then the mass of the faction fell upon them, and intercepting retreat, did fearful execution among the panic-struck ranks. Lights were hung out all night from the tower of the church of Tarasca to guide the dispersed soldiers, but only seven came in.

RUSSIA.

Fire in Cronstadt.

A dreadful fire broke out in Cronstadt on the 1st inst. destroying between 35 to 40 English houses. It broke out near the English Vice-Consul's residence, and had it not been for the exertions of English seamen from a vessel in the river, the conflagration would have been immense; most of the houses being built of wood.

Departure for Clarendon.

The Lord Lieutenant has set off for London to consult with the Government respecting what course will be adopted with Mr. O'Brien and his fellow convicts. That no capital punishment will ensue is now considered certain.

We have nothing definite respecting the writ of error in these cases. The probability is that it will be allowed to issue, and chances are that the House of Lords will allow the prisoner the benefit of the objection.

HOLLAND.

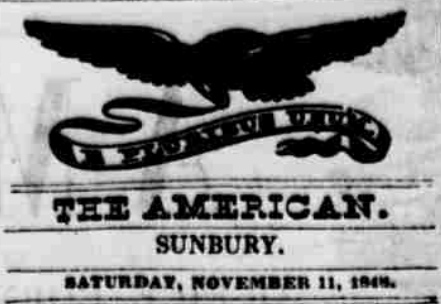
The Cholera.

The accounts respecting the extent of Cholera in Amsterdam were, we are happy to find, much exaggerated, inasmuch as to the date of our last advice, only 7 persons had been attacked, but of these, 4 cases had been fatal. The funds in that city are depressed.

Gen. Kearney married in the West, and leaves a widow and several children, with little other inheritance, we fear, than his illustrious name and virtues. He was, with Gen. Scott, made prisoner at Queenstown, in 1812.

During a thunder storm at Rutland, Vt., on Sunday last, a Frenchman was struck by lightning, knocked down and severely stunned. After the lapse of a little time the man recovered his senses, and found his way to the house, where it was discovered that his face was blistered and one of his pockets on fire.

TOPOGRAPHY FOR CALIFORNIA.—A company of U. S. Dragoons, from Carlisle Barracks, passed through Pittsburgh on Tuesday, on their way to California.



SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1849.

H. B. MARRER, Editor and Proprietor.

F. W. CARR, Evans' Building, Third street, opposite the Philadelphia Exchange, a regularly authorized receiver of advertisements and subscriptions for this paper, and receipt for the same.

Our County Court met on Monday—his honor, Judge Welker, on the bench, and adjourned till Wednesday, in consequence of the election. The trial list is large, and will keep the court busy the full term.

Snow.—The first snow of the season came down in fine style during the whole of Sunday morning. Since then the air has been keen and bracing.

Another Execution.—We understand that the Sheriff at Wilkesbarre received on the 31st ult., from the Executive of the Commonwealth, the warrant for the execution of James Cadden, convicted at the last August Session of the murder of Daniel Gilligan. The day of execution is fixed for Monday, the 2d day of March next.

Northumberland County. ELECTIONS IN 1848.

GOVERNOR. PRESIDENT. DISTRICTS.

Longstreth, Johnson, Cass, Taylor.

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turns in another column. Delaware, Taylor's majority 445. Maryland, gives her vote to Taylor. Virginia, in the 8 counties heard from, Taylor has a majority of 1572. North Carolina, one county heard from, Cass 1191; Taylor 812. South Carolina votes by her Legislature. Kentucky, three counties, Taylor's maj. 1528. Ohio, Cass has carried the state by 10,000. Indiana, five counties, Taylor's maj. 670. Illinois, Cass carried this state—a large vote for Van Buren polled.

The probabilities are that Gen. Taylor is the President elect.

THE GRAND RESULT. The following is the result of the votes by States, as far as known. From the intelligence received, we may, with confidence, claim the following States:

For Taylor. For Cass.

Vermont 6 Maine 9

Massachusetts 12 New Hampshire 6

Connecticut 6 Michigan 5

Rhode Island 4 Ohio 23

New York 36

New Jersey 7 43

Pennsylvania 26

Delaware 3

Maryland 12

Kentucky 8

Total, 120

Leaving only 26 more votes necessary to the election of Gen. Taylor; to be supplied from North Carolina, 11; Tennessee, 13; Georgia, 10; Louisiana, 6, and Florida, 3.

Three men killed and several wounded.—The town of Yellville, in Marion county, Arkansas, on last Monday week, (says the *Baltimore Eagle*) was the scene of one of the most frightful and disgraceful rencontres that we have ever known.

We would premise that, for many years, there has been waged, between the Tatts and their friends, on the one part, and the Everetts and their friends, on the other, a most deadly feud. The war between the Montagues and Capulets did not begin to equal it.

It seems that a man named Mooney, who belongs to the Everett wing, was badly beaten some three or four weeks since; and that the Everetts and Mooney got up a kind of agreement among themselves, by which they and their adherents formed themselves into a regulating party, and had declared that the Kings, Shells, Williams, and Hampton Tatts, must leave the country.

On Monday they all met at Yellville. Hampton Tatt has a store there, and was prudent enough to keep out of the way. He knew that a row would be raised, and that they would, if possible, kill him. Jesse Turner, Esq., spoke there that day, and after the speaking, the two parties, armed to the teeth had some words, and drew up in battle array—but the matter was quieted, and no outbreak took place. Towards evening, and when the people had pretty generally left for home, the fight commenced. A man by the name of Watkins, of the Everett party, shot down Jack Kinn. At the same time, Sim. Everett, fired at Sinclair, and missed him. Sinclair returned the shot and mortally wounded Everett. King's brother was shot at by Barlett Everett, the ball grazing his shoulder; he in turn shot Bart. Everett dead in his tracks. After Sim. Everett was shot, he gathered a rock, and pursued Sinclair; but finding King, who had been shot in the beginning of the fight, he turned on him and mashed his skull in a shocking manner, and expired while in the act. King lived until morning.

Watkins was badly beaten. He was taken into custody; but made his escape that night. It is to be hoped that the people of Marion will unite in putting down these deeds of blood. We fear, however, that the matter is not at an end.

ATROCIOUS EXECUTION. The "Comercio del Plata" of Montevideo, gives the following revolting account of the execution of an Irish Priest and young woman whom he had seduced:

A priest, named Gutierrez, ex-curate of the parish of Socorro, in Buenos Ayres, seduced a young girl of 22, named Camilla O'Gorman, the daughter of respectable parents, and fled with her in disguise to the province of Corrientes, where they remained engaged in teaching school until discovered and denounced by an Irish priest, named Gannon. Gutierrez was immediately conducted, together with the young girl, from Goya to Rosario, in a vessel bound to Rio, and after remaining there for a few days, exposed to all the malice and calumny and insult, were brought before Rosas, and both condemned to death.

Finding that Camilla was *enclave*, and unwilling to postpone her execution one short month, it was ordered that the child should be baptized, and the order was accomplished by pouring, in a spirit of mockery, holy water down the mother's throat.

As they were being taken with their eyes bandaged to the place of execution, Gutierrez asked, who was walking at his side? and Camilla replied: "It is I—I my child has been christened and I am now content to die. Do not grieve for me."

So great was the horror felt at the atrocious sentence, that even the soldiers at Santos Lugares, accustomed, as they were, to scenes of butchery, recoiled as the order to fire upon the victims was given. One of the executioners fainted, and another, while aiming at Camilla, turned aside his head. They were obliged to fire three discharges before the act was fully consummated. At the first fire, Camilla was untouched, at the second she was only slightly wounded, and at the third she fell.

What must have been the feelings of the father of the wretched girl, and the Irish priest, Gannon, the former of whom had informed Rosas of his daughter's flight immediately on its discovery, and had procured a search to be instituted for the fugitives.

Camilla O'Gorman, who, had she lived, would now have accomplished her 23d year, was an excellent pianist and singer. The execution took place on Friday, August 18th, at 10 A. M., and the bodies of the lovers were placed in a box made for the purpose.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—A gentleman recently arrived at St. Louis from California, with two lumps of gold, reported to be worth \$2000.

THE LATE GEN. KEARNEY.

We published, in our last week's paper, the intelligence of Gen. Kearney's death. We now give a more extended biography of him which we copy from the second volume of "The Military Heroes of the United States."

General Kearney.

Was born in Newark, New Jersey, about the year 1792, and was pursuing his studies at Columbia College, New York, when the war of 1812 broke out. He immediately left the institution, and entered the army as First-Lieutenant of the thirteenth infantry, then commanded by Wool. Under this heroic leader he marched to the Canada frontier; fought at Queenstown heights; and was taken prisoner with Scott and other officers. Being soon after exchanged, he rejoined his old regiment, and served through the war with credit.

On the conclusion of peace, Kearney remained in the army. The next twenty years of his life were spent chiefly at frontier posts but the time was not wasted, for Kearney being a close student, was daily perfecting himself in the knowledge of his profession. He soon acquired the reputation of being one of the most rigid disciplinarians and best tacticians in the service. His coolness in difficult emergencies passed into a proverb. No man could be braver when danger was abroad.

His rise was slow, however, the result of a long peace. A Major in 1824, he became a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1833, and a full Colonel in 1836. When the first regiment of dragoons was organized in 1833, he was charged with its discipline, a task which he executed in the ablest manner; indeed, the cavalry arm of the service may be considered as indebted to Kearney for all that it is. He prepared a system of tactics, instructed the officers, and inspired the corps with his own heroism.

In 1839, when a frontier war was anticipated, Kearney was ordered to Fort Wayne, to overawe the Cherokees. He had now under his command, for the first time, a full regiment of ten companies. He subsequently made many long marches through the various Indian territories, acquiring a fund of valuable information for the government, and disseminating a wholesome respect for the flag which he represented. He had, during the years 1835 and 1836, penetrated to the head of the Mississippi, and to the Rocky Mountains, on which occasions, also, he had left a strong impression among the savages, of the power and energy of the United States. The Indians called him the "horse-chief of the long knives." These journeys materially assisted to improved the condition and discipline of his dragoons.

When the war with Mexico began, the President determined to send an expedition against New Mexico and California, and Kearney was selected to command the troops raised for this enterprise. Accordingly, he assembled his forces, principally consisting of volunteers, at Fort Leavenworth, in June, 1846, and on the 30th of that month, began his march for Santa Fe, at the head of about sixteen hundred men. For six weeks he traversed the vast wilderness which stretches between the last civilized settlement on the Missouri, and the first one a similar character in New Mexico. He reached his destination in August, without opposition. Having formally taken possession of Santa Fe, he proceeded to declare New Mexico annexed to the United States. He next drew up a form of government for it, and superintended the election of a Governor and proper authorities. He now considered his work in this province finished, and prepared to advance on California, pursuant to his instructions, only waiting for the arrival of Colonel Price from Fort Leavenworth, with the thousand volunteers, whom Kearney had left behind in his eagerness to advance. At last, on the 25th of September, he moved from Santa Fe for California, with about four hundred dragoons, but after having marched one hundred and seventy-five miles, he met an express, with the news of Fremont's conquest of that country. He now sent back most of his little army, retaining only one hundred dragoons as a escort.

When Kearney reached the river Gila, in California, he learned that the province had revolted, and that the Americans had been expelled from Los Angeles, the principal city in the south. On the 2d of December he arrived at the first settlement in California, where the news of the insurrection was confirmed. Four days afterwards, he fell in with a body of the enemy, somewhat superior in numbers, whom after a sharp action, he totally routed. In this skirmish, Kearney was wounded severely, and would have been killed, but for Lieutenant Emory, who shot his antagonist just as he was about to make a second thrust with the lance. Kearney advanced about nine miles, when, being assailed by the Californians again, he seized a neighboring hill, and held it until Commodore Stockton, four days after, sent him a reinforcement of seventy-five marines, and one hundred seamen. In these two skirmishes Kearney fought under great advantages, his men being mounted on broken down mules, while the enemy had superb horses. Two days after he was succeeded, Kearney reached San Diego, where he found Commodore Stockton.

Having ascertained that the insurgents were still at Los Angeles, where they numbered seven hundred, under the command of General Flores, the two American leaders resolved to march, with their combined forces, and dislodge him. Accordingly, with about seven hundred men, and six pieces of artillery, they left San Diego, and proceeded to meet the enemy, the united force being under command of General Kearney. On the 8th of January he came up with the Californians, who, with four guns, were drawn up on a height on the opposite side of the river. Kearney instantly formed his troops in order of battle, and placing himself dauntlessly at their head, formed the stream, stormed the height, and gained a complete victory. The action lasted about an hour and a half. By the following day, however, the Californians had recovered their spirits, and on Kearney's resuming his advance, showed themselves in his front and on his flanks. When he had descended from the heights, and reached the plains of the Mesa, the artillery opened upon him, and soon after, concentrating their columns, the Californians furiously assailed his left flank. Their charge however, was decisively repulsed, on which they took to flight. The next day Kearney entered Los Angeles in triumph.

A difficulty now arose between Commodore Stockton and General Kearney in reference to the civil authority in California.—Kearney produced the commission of the President of the United States, authorizing him to act as Commander of the country and Governor; and claiming submission from Stockton in consequence of this document.—Stockton, however, asserted that, as the country had been conquered before Kearney's arrival, a condition of affairs had arisen which the President had not foreseen, and in consequence, it could not be expected that he and Fremont, the real conquerors, should be deprived of their power by an authority virtually abrogated. Fremont took the same view of the question as Stockton, and refused obedience to Kearney. Unfortunately, however, Kearney was Fremont's superior officer, and hence entitled to the latter's obedience, irrespective of the special commission. Of this he was soon reminded, for when Commodore Shubrick arrived with California volunteers, Kearney, finding himself with a superior force, deposed Fremont, ordered him to the United States, and on his arrival there, placed him under arrest.

Kearney did not continue long in California after the arrival of Com. Shubrick. He remained, however, until he considered the province pacified and secure from further insurrection. He then returned to the United States, accompanied by Fremont.

Firm, skilful, brave as a lion, Kearney was one of the most valuable officers in the line of the army. His country acknowledged this, through the President, by conferring on him, on the 30th of June, 1846, the rank of a full Brigadier.

THE CALIFORNIA GOLD REGION.—We have received a letter dated "Harbor of La Paz, August 18th, 1848," which confirms the statements that have been published in regard to the richness of the Gold Mines in California. The writer says:

The Gold Mines are still creating a great deal of excitement in Upper California. The accounts I had heard I thought were extravagant; but some officers of the U. S. ship Warren, which arrived here a few days ago from Monterey, tell me that I can hardly hear any accounts that are exaggerated. The richness of the mines is astonishing, and as a consequence, no person will work at ordinary business, for less than from \$30 to \$90 per day—not even to nail shingles!

NEW USE FOR CHLOROFORM.—A dashing and beautiful lady threw her arms around a gentleman in the streets of London, and lovingly pressed a handkerchief to his nose; he remembered nothing more until he awoke two or three minutes after lying upon the side-walk, with a policeman at his side, musing his watch and five-pounds in money. The handkerchief, it is supposed, was saturated with chloroform, which rendered him insensible, and enabled the rascal to rob him with impunity.

IMPORTANT POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.—The Boston Advertiser, of yesterday, contains the following important paragraph:—We understand that letters were received by the Hibernia, from Mr. Bancroft, United States Minister at London, announcing that he had effected with the British government a settlement of the difficulties in relation to the postage by the British and United States mail steamers.

LIST OF JURORS OF Northumberland county for November Term, A. D. 1848.

Grand Jurors. Sunbury—John Speece.

Lower Augusta—Abraham Shipman, Esq., Danl. Hollibaugh.

Rush—Jacob Arter, Wm. Pegg, Lefford Haughwout, Isaac Kase.

Shamokin—P. Sweenk.

Shamokin—Solomon Boob, Jacob Bohner.

Upper Mahanoy—Jacob Geist, sr., Charles Sawyer, Andrew Geist, jr.

Lower Mahanoy—Samuel Keel.

Northumberland—Chas. Bartholomew, James Shriner.

Milton—John M. Patten, Timothy Miller.

Turkey—John Briton, Charles Hoffenstein.